MRS. CHARLES W. GREEN KILLS HER THREE CHILDREN. '

ALSO ENDER HER OWN LIFE. HOUR W SISDAY MORNING. RED AT AN EARLY

Shots Were 1 by Neighbors, but Until Yes 5 7, When the Bodies Oce Found-Hr. 6. Absent.

her daughter have occupied the southwest m. This, the neighbors aver, is true, Preparations for the Tragedy.

not known. What explanation for

Husband and Father Absent. Mrs. Mattie Green, wife of Charles W. Green, of 519 West Thirty-fourth street, Westport traveling passenger agent of the Big Four railroad, killed her three children by shooting them in the head with a revolver early Wednesday morning at her home, during the absence of her husband in the West. Then, after contemplating her horrible work, she turned the weapon

Husband and Father Absent.

Early Monday Mr, Green left home for a brief trip to Colorado, for the benefit of his health. He was accompanied by Assistant General Passenger Agent Lynch, of the "Big Four" road, Mr. Green's health has been bad for some time, and has caused himself and wife much concern. Monday he left his family in the best of spirits, having spent the greater portion of the week before cleaning up the yard and painting the house, in company with a young photographer named Andres Anderson, who lives just across the street west from hom. Anderson says Mrs. Green joked constantly while they were



of Dr. Han August 31, 4

he Sisters at

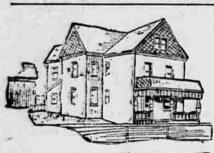
MRS. GREEN AND CHILDEN.

or rent on a greenue.

ber of control of the second of the hall, at work, and that 2— the suggestion to pass ju ment upon the painting. All of Green's neighbors testify to the very pleasant relations existing between Mr. and Mrs. Green and the children. Green's was erased. Her body measured its length midway between the rooms in which were the bodies of her murdered

stairs rear window.

From the surroundings it was seen that



THE GREEN RESIDENCE.

Mrs. Green's work had been well planned and carefully executed. The large revolver with which the deed was done lay beside her body in the room at the southwest corner of the house,

Stretched easily across the bed lay the bodies of Willie, aged 14 years, and Mary, aged 6 years, her oldest and youngest children. They were clad in their night gowns and looked as if asleep. Gaping wounds in the right temple of the head of each of the children showed plainly where the large bullet had torn its way. The bed was matted with blood. At its foot nearest the west wall of the house the imprint of the mother's body, where she bent over to shoot the boy who was sleeping on the side of the bed, was plainly visible on the white spread. Perhaps she had rested there s moment in contemplation of what she was about to do. The little girl, Mary, her flaxen locks spread carelessly over the pillow, was the next victim of the frenzied mother. She was also shot in the right temple. The shots were fired in rapid

succession as well as with precision. Mrs.Green then stepped lightly from their room into one a few yards at the east of the house, where her young son, Charles W., Jr., aged 10 years, lay sleeping. Placing the muzzle of the revolver to his head she pulled the trigger, and stepping back into the hall, killed herself, falling with her feet in the very doorway leading into

Mrs. Green had evidently been in bed SECOND STORY OF THE GREEN RESwith Charley and had tossed and tumbled, from the appearance of the bed clothing A and B-Where the bodies of Willie and

Charley's room.

There seems to be no doubt but that the woman was temporarily insane. Her deed for doubting that her mind had become unbalanced over poor health and a tempo-

rary illness of her husband. She had undeniably made preparation base sleat for a year. Mrs. Green and

Tuesday night, upon retiring, Mrs.Green put her eldest son and little daughter to bed in her room and occupied the east room herself with little Charley. What advantage she could see in this arrangement is change she made to the children will never be known. Perhaps she thought it would be better for Willie, if the weapon missed its aim, to be beside his sister, lest she be

frightened.

The Green residence fronts north on Thirty-fourth street at a point where Penn street intersects it. It is a modest looking two story dwelling, built of brick and supplied with many of the modern conveniences. It is the furthest west in the block of four similarly constructed houses between Washington and Penn streets on Thirty-fourth street. Mr. Green with his family has occupied it for about fifteen months.

ampaign. Eac to present h Willit as for the opi

r Dead. r Rent.

Mr. Green's Poor Health.

its length midway between the rooms in which were the bodies of her murdered children.

THE TRAGEDY DISCOVERED.

Finding of the Bodies of Mrs. Green and the killing of her children.

The suicide of Mrs. Green and the killing of her children was not discovered until about 9:20 o'clock yesterday morning, when neighbors, acting on the suggestion of Mrs. H. D. Clark, wife of the owner of the Ninth Street theater, another neighbor of Mrs. Green's, that all was not right, went into the house through an upstate rear window.

Mr. Green's Poor Health.

Mr. Green received a good salary, was induigent and denied his family nothing money could buy. His poor health, however, weighed to some extent on his mind, and he was known to refer frequently to it.

Mrs. Green also spoke at times of her husband's ill health and said if anything happened to him she would not know what to do with the children and herself.

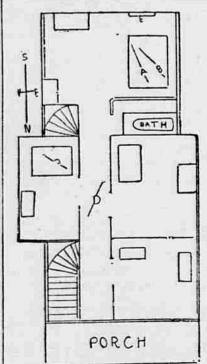
While Anderson was helping Mr. Green paint the house he saw Mrs. Green make frequent trips to a pantry and take something from a small bottle. This fact becoming known led to the statement that the bottle contained morphine, and that the bottle contained morphine, and that the bottle contained morphine, and the bottle contained morphine, and the bottle contained morphine, and the bottle to the saw Mrs. Gr

Letters to His Wife and Family.

Letters to His Wife and Family.

Several times since his departure for Colorado Mr. Green has written letters to his family, stating what a good time he was having. The last letter was received Monday and was written from Pike's Peak. After telling some of the neighbors' children about her papa's last letter, little Mary Green said: "Papa says that maybe we will all go out to Colorado and have a good time next summer." She then said that her mamma had proposed a visit to an aunt's house in the country shortly. August 23 Mr. Green wrote a letter to his wife from the Colorado hotel at Glenwood Springs, Col. He also sent her a pamphlet. This mail remains uncalled for and unopened at W. D. Jackson's little news stand. Thirty-third and Main streets, where passengers transfer from the Westport cable road to the West Side electric road. "The mail has been here since Wednesday," said Mr. Jackson, "and I wondered why little Willie did not come after it. He was always so prompt before." Suspicion Aroused.

The first intimation that ill had befallen the Green family appeared Wednesday morning through Esta White, the 10-year-old sister of Mrs. J. F. Summerville, whose husband is a collector for the Missouri and Kansas Coal Company, and who lives next door east of the Green house. Little Miss White had been visiting her sister, from Springfield, Mo., and had played frequently with Mary Green. Wednesday she decided to return home and went to bid Mary good-



ber mind.

Doubtiess Insane.

Mary Green were found.

C-Where the body of Charles Green was found.

D-The body of Mrs. Green i.i the hallway. E-The window through which the bodies of Willie and Mary Green were first

was that of an insane woman, and from what has transpired later leaves no ground for doubting that her mind had become unbalanced over poor health and a temporary illness of her husband.

She had undeniably made preparation for killing her children and herself. When Mr. Green is at home he occupies a large bedroom on the second floor of the house, on the west side. In the room directly across the hall east, his two sons

Continued on Second Page.

PULLBLOODS AND SQUAWMEN HAVE A PITCHED BATTLE.

THREE FULLBLOODS KILLED. TROOPS CALLED OUT FROM FORT

CARY TO SETTLE THE ROW. Trouble Grew Out of the Order to

Clear the Country of Whites-The Clash Occurred in the Village of Wewoka, I. T.

Wichita, Kas., Aug. 28.-(Special.) There s serious trouble between the squawmen and fullbloods of the Seminole nation in the Indian Territory, and troops from the First cavalry at Fort Cary reached the scene to-day barely in time to avert a general fight. The fullbloods and squawmen had a desperate battle yesterday, in which three fullbloods were killed and several squawmen seriously ipjured. The trouble broke out at the little village of Wewoka, where about 200 squawmen made an attack on a much larger number of fullbloods, and the latter fled panic-stricken through the streets.

The fullbloods are in control of the council, the law making body of the Seminoles and, becoming alarmed at the encroachments of the whites, who have intermarried, thus acquiring valuable property rights, and who have gobbled up the best tracts of land, they passed a law a few weeks ago expelling all white men from the nation. The whites resisted, and there has been continuous turmoil. The Indian police were ordered to clear the country of effectual. The militia may quell the pres ent disturbance, but the squawmen nake a stubborn fight for their homes.

MURDERED BY A WOMAN.

Leavenworth Veteran Dying From Blow Received in a Dispute Over a Board Bill.

Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 28.—(Special) James Taylor, a late member of the Sol-diers' home, and of Company C, First Maryland cavalry, was struck on the head yesterday morning by a Mrs. Collins, alias Hoffman, receiving injuries that will prob-ably prove fatal. The attack was made at ably prove fatal. The attack was male at the home of the assailant, and originated over a small amount that the woman claimed Taylor owed her for board. In the dispute which ensued, she struck the old man two severe blows over the head, with a solid iron bar, fracturing the skull. Taylor was removed to the city jail, where he remained all day in an unconscious condition, and last evening his symptoms were decidedly worse, and the city physician reported his recovery almost an impossibility. The Collins woman and her alleged husband, M. D. L. Collins, were locked up on the charge of assault with attempt to kill. The Hoffman woman has frequently given trouble to the police, and several years ago, when she lived on South Fifth street, are old soldier was found dead in her house, with several cuts in his throat, which at that time was determined to be a case of suicide.

IOWA GIRL ASSAULTED.

Bound, Gagged and Mistreated by Three Men in Her Father's House Near Libertyville.

Ottumwa, Ia., Aug. 28.—Three men visited the home of E. W. Warner, a farmer near Libertyville, Ia., last evening, and bound and gagged Warner's daughter, Nellie, 2 years old, who was alone in the house. The trio then ransacked the house. They found nothing, and got angry. Each one of the three assaulted the girl, and left her bound and gagged. She managed to loosen the ropes, released herself, went to the house of a neighbor, where she fell unconscious. A posse of 300, under Sheriff Black, of Jefferson county, started in pursuit, and caught three men believed to be the ones wanted at Bladensburg. With difficulty they protected the prisoners and got them safely in jail at Fairfield. The girl is in a critical condition. She is not able to identify the men. If the angry farmers were sure the prisoners were the parties wanted, the three would surely be lynched. Later reports say circumstantial evidence is accumulating against the men, and indications are strong that they will be summaril; dealt with. The three men are strangers, well dressed, and traveled in a buggy with a team. They refuse to give their names.

A PRISONER KIDNAPED.

Spirited Away While a Habeas Corpus Case Was Being Heard.

Wichita, Kas., Aug. 28.—(Special.) When the sheriff of Blaine county, O. T., arrived in this city from Topeka last night, en route home, having in custody Hiram A. Mcngold, of Watonga, he was met at the depot by a deputy, who served a writ of habeas corpus and took the prisoner to the county jail. While the attorneys were arguing the case here to-day, Mongold sud-denly disappeares, and it was discovered that the Blaine county sheriff had kid-naped him and was driving southward with him at a furious rate. Sheriff Cone justifies himself by saying: "If you don't will always help a brother sheriff. habeas corpus and took the prisoner to justifies himself by saying: "If you don't think I will always help a brother sheriff you are mistaken in the man." Mongold fought the requisition stubbornly because he feared a mob if taken to Oklahoma.

Bill Doolin Buried at Guthele.

Guthrie, O. T., Aug. 28.—(Special.) All that was mortal of Bill Doolin, the once noted outlaw, was put under the sod to-day, the funeral being attended by a number of deputy marshals and attaches of the marshal's office. Mrs. Doolin had gone home last night, and was not present. The funeral took place at Summit View cemetry, attached to this city, where Marshal Nagle had purchased one of the best lots for the dead outlaw. The body was inclosed in a handsome cloth covered coffin furnished by the government.

Rig Fine for a Jointist. Parsons, Kas., Aug. 28.—(Special.) William Washington, a jointist, was found guilty of seiling liquor to-day and fined \$900 and costs and sentenced to thirty days in jail. The case has been appealed.

No Pardon for a Missourian. Washington, Aug. 28.—The application of Grant Mathis, of Missourl, for restoration to citizenship, is denied. Mathis was con-victed in 1893 of passing counterfeit money.

SULTAN MAY BE OVERTHROWN.

Private Letters From Turkey Say That a Provisional Government Will Be Appointed.

London, Aug. 29.-A dispatch to the Chronicle from Rome says that private letters just received from Constantinople state that the Turkish government is on the eve of being overturned, and that a provisional government will be appointed.

provisional government will be appointed. Philipopopolis, Aug. 28.—Travelers who have arrived here from Constantinople say that the state of anarchy continues at the Turkish capital, and that the number of persons massacred in the streets reaches into the thousands.

Madrid, Aug. 28.—The Spanish minister at Constantnople reports that the Musselmans killed hosts of Armenians during the rioting of Wednesday, and dragged their bodies through the streets.

London, Aug. 29.—A despatch to the Daily News from Constantinople says that on Thursday it was estimated that from 3,000 to 4,000 persons had been killed in the riots in the different portions of the city. All Europeans en route for this city have been turned back by the cordons of troops occupying the public places, the wharves

and bridges. The whole thing could be stopped in an hour if the government desired, but the members of the mob pretend to have received permission to loot, burn and destroy the Armenian quarters for a certain period of time. It is feared that there will be serious trouble in the provinces.

A CONGRESSMAN MOBBED.

Hon. Hugh A. Dinsmore Nearly Used Up by a Populist Crowd at Englantine, Ark.

Fort Smith, Ark., Aug. 28.-Congressman Hugh A. Dinsmore, of the Fifth Arkansas district, and ex-United States minister to Corea, was mobbed at a political speak ing at Englantine, Van Buren county, and sustained injuries which will confine him to his bed for some time to come. The congressman was roughly handled and but for the interference of friends he would probably have suffered much worse injuries. Dinsmore was recently renominated for a third term in congress and has been stumping his district. He spoke at En glantine and divided time with Jerry Scanlan, a local Populist candidate. Englantine is a rural mountain town and the audience was in sympathy with Scanlan. Mr. Dinsmore had finished his speech and taken his seat, and Scanlan, a Populist, was addressing the crowd. In the course of his speech Scanlan called Dinsmore a liar, whereupon the congressman truck Scanlan in the face. Immediately four of Scanlan's friends attacked Dinsmore and knocked him to the ground. While some of them beat him in the face with their fists, others kicked him in the ribs and jumped upon him with heavy boots. Mr. Dinsmore was powerless against this assault and before his friends could get to him he was almost insensible. A physician dressed Mr. Dismore's wounds and he was taken to Clinton, where he will be confined to his room for several weeks. lan, a local Populist candidate. Englanto his room for several weeks.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CAMPAIGN.

Will Be Formally Opened With a Speech by Senator Vest at Boonville To-day.

Boonville, Mo., Aug. 28.-(Special.) This town is in a state of wild excitement anticipative of the opening of the Democratic state campaign, which takes place here to-Senator George Graham Vest, State Treasurer Lon V. Stephens, candidate for governor, and other state candi-

date for governor, and other state candidates are expected to arrive on an early train. Both Senator Vest and Treasurer Stephens will speak, but the latter, being a poor orator, will yield the place of honot to the "Little Giant." Upon that gentleman will devolve the hardship of opening a hopeless campaign—something with which in all his years of political experience he has been unfamiliar.

The field is full of combinations and tieups that are unfriendly to Senator Vest. Governor "Bill" Stone, with the free silver machinery of the state well in hand, wants the senator's job, and he is wining to cut all old friendships and political ties in order to obtain it. This whatever it avails Stone, cannot but make a painful breach in the ranks of the senator's supporters. Then many of Vest's erstwhile friends have turned against him because of the pitiful botch he made of his speech at Chicago, nominating Bland for the presidency, nor are they inclined to accept his excuse that he was ill at the time and so not at his best.

excuse that he was ill at the time and so not at his best.

This, in view of the fact that Vest has been repudiated by the sound money wing of his party, does not leave for him an alluring prospect. His caustic arraignment of Ceveland on the floor of the senate has made him enemies among the administration Democrats. The result is that his lines are broken and he has lost control of the machine.

When the next legislature meets Vest will doubtless find binself supplanted by a good Republican. Both he and Stone are in a fair way to be relegated to private life.

LOWE AND LITTLE AT OUTS.

Both Want to Lead the Projected Excursion of Kansas Democrats to Bryan's Home.

Topeka, Kas., Aug. 28.—(Special.) Joe Lowe and E. C. Little, of the Fifth congressional district, are having some trouble to decide who shall lead off in matters in that district. Mr. Lowe is planning for an excursion from that district to Lincoln, excursion from that district to Lincoln, and Mr. Lowe, having devised the scheme, wants to head the aggregation, make the speech to Bryan telling him that Kansas will give him a big majority, and, of course, appear the big man of the day at the open air meeting with Mr. Bryan. Then it is planned that there shall be a banquet the night following and some one will sit near Mr. Bryap. Mr. Lowe wants this seat.

will sit near Mr. Bryap. Mr. Lowe wants this seat.

To all of this Mr. Little objects. He has the impression that he can make a better speech than Lowe, and then again that he has as many friends in that district as Mr. Lowe, and he proposes to make the speech informing Mr. Bryan of the great majority in Kansas and later to sit beside Mr. Bryan in view of the great throng.

The rivalry has assumed the proportions of a feature before the Democratic state committee and the alleged silver organization. It is not known what should be done to keep down trouble. Some are disposed to suggest that Lowe head his excursion and that Little heads an excursion gotten up by himself and for himself. In this way Mr. Bryan could hear two speeches from that district and in turn could make two speeches. The threatened trouble may be put over in this way, but it will surely come up again just as soon as Lowe and Little get together where there is a chance to make a speech or get in sight.

sight.
The combined aggregation of anti-Repub-The combined aggregation of anti-Republican committees here are working on the scheme to run excursions from every congressional district to Lincoln. They want to send delegations, hoping to get up a boom. They are arranging with railroads for excursion rates and getting things ready to spring on the people. Mr. John Atwood, of Leavenworth, is having something to do with this part of the campaign. The claim is made that he has arranged with Mr. Bryan for a programme of this with Mr. Bryan for a programme of this

Ed Little Somewhat at Sea.

Topeka, Kas., Aug. 28.—(Special.) Mr. E. C. Little is in town trying to arrange his dates for speechmaking. He does not know exactly whom to work for. He claims to belong to the silver Republicans, and he does not know whether he will confine his efforts under their direction or whether he will work under the Democratic and Populist committees. As a candidate for United States senator, he has not decided what will be the best plan.

TOPEKA PASTOR SUSPENDED.

Rev. August Lemkan Found Guilty of Imprudent Conduct-West German Methodists. Sedalia, Mo., Aug. 28.—(Special.) The third day's proceedings of the West Ger-

man M. E. conference were exceedingly interesting. The special committee which investigated the charges of immorality preferred against Rev. August Lemkan, o Topeka, Kas., brought in a verdict of "guilty of imprudent conduct," the immorality charges not being sustained. Bishop Fowler approved the recommendation to suspend Mr. Lemkan from the ministry for an indefinite period. Counsel for the accused acquiesced in the verdict. Eishop Fowler received the following as deacos: H. H. Hohenwald, Arley, Kas.; Charles J. Moeller, Kansas City, Kas.; Otto J. Ponarth, Halstead, Kas.; Charles J. Koerner, Canada, Kas.; Charles G. Menger, Graham, Mo. The proposition to make women eligible to sit in the general conference as delegates was defeated by a unanimous vote. The conference voted to take charge of the Harrison normal school property at Enterprise, Kas., valued at \$25,000, and which has been heretofore conducted by the United Brethren, upon the condition that no financial responsibility be assumed. 'guilty of imprudent conduct," the immor-

Pastor Alderson Finally Out. Topeka, Kas., Aug. 28.—(Special.) The presbytery of this district met here this evening and accepted the resignation of S. B. Alderson, who for five years has occupied the pulpit of the First Presbyterian church. The congregation is composed of two factions, and repeated efforts have been made to compel Mr. Alderson to resign. Some months ago he offered his resignation and to-night, at a special meeting, it was accepted.

MAKING A TWO DAYS' TOUR AMONG NEW YORK VILLAGES.

BIG CROWDS COME TO HEAR HIM

SPOKE TO A DOZEN DIFFERENT AU-DIENCES YESTERDAY.

Principal Address Made at a Farmers Pienie at Knowlesville-People as Eager to See Bryan as to See the Giraffe at a Circus.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Aug. 28.-In his Syracuse speech, William J. Bryan explained his campaigning tour by remarking that because few of the people had enough money this year to visit a presidential candidate, it seemed only fair that the candidate should go to see the people. In pursuance of this policy, Mr. Bryan left Buffalo by trolley this morning to begin a two days' campaign among the smaller cities of Northern New York.

At Tonawanda, there was gathered 200 or 300 people when the car stopped in the cener of the town and Mr. and Mrs. Bryan, standing on the platform, shook hands with a typical country crowd, Mr. Bryan spoke to them briefly, his voice, in its huskiness, showing the wear and tear of the week's work, and when the trolley moved off it was followed by three checra "for the next president," as the proposers

Mr. Bryan declared in his speech that the Chicago platform, while it was written and adopted by the Democrats of the West and South, does not raise any sectiona question. "It simply reasserts the Democ racy first taught by Thomas Jefferson and afterwards defended by Andrew Jackson," he said, "and the Democracy upon which the Democratic party must always stand unless it decides to abandon the principles which have been its principles from the be-ginning, and substitutes the plutocracy that some have called modern Democracy

gnining, and substitutes the plutocracy that some have called modern Democracy. (Applause.)

"The Chicago platform simply reiterates those fundamental principles upon which our form of government must rest. The keynote of the Chicago platform is found in the Declaration of Independence, that all men are created equal and that, therefore, no citizens have the right to appropriate to themselves the blessings that the Creator intended for all the people of this country. (Applause.) Law should not be made so that the many will toil and the few enjoy the fruits of the toil of many. That platform means that every man shall be defended in the enjoyment of that which he earns, but that no man shall be permitted to enjoy what somebody else has earned and which is taken from him by vicious legislation."

During the morning ride Mr. Bryan gave

earned and which is taken from him by vicious legislation."

During the morning ride Mr. Bryan gave to the Associated Press a statement of his views concerning the party outlook in the state of New York. Coming after his recent visits with Senator Hill, State Chairman Hinkley and minor party men in the largest cities of the state, all of which he had visited, the statement may be considered significant. Mr. Bryan said: "I am more than gratified with the demonstration of last evening. It far surpassed anything which I had expected. I am also pleased to find so unanimous a sentiment in favor of the indorsement of the action of the Chicago convention. From what I have seen in New York and the sentiments expressed by members of the state convention. I am satisfied that the state convention. I am satisfied that the state convention will indorse the platform as well as the ticket. Some of the delegates may oppose parts of the platform, but it is the national platform, and will be accepted as a whole."

a whole."

Knowlesville, N. Y., Aug. 28.—There were several stops at small stations between Niagara and Knowlesville, but the candidate made no speeches. His voice was getting unmanageable. "My head is willing, but my throat is weak," he explained to the people of Lockport, who had chartered a band and burned gunpowder to greet him. Men swarmed like bees over the freight cars and engines in the yard, and a cluster of farmers' wagons, while some 100 agriculturists surrounded the depot, probably 1,000 all told. After Mr. Bryan had apologized for the shortcoming of his voice, they persisted in their calls, so that he said a few words, thanking them for the interest which they displayed in the campaign.

The same scene was reneated at Medica

interest which they displayed in the campaign.

The same scene was repeated at Medina, where farmers seemed to compose a majority of the concourse. Mrs. Bryan's car seat had been heaped with bouquets by the ladies of Lockport, and at Medina she scattered chrysanthemums among the people who came scrambling after the train while it pulled out, fighting for every blossom.

The train itself was overcrowded with passengers, many of whom bought tickets for the sake of a sight of the Nebraskan. They pushed into the last car, where the Bryans were, until it was crowded like a circus tent. Men and women were standing on the seats, staring at Mr. and Mrs. Bryans. From the car window the country roads along the line could be seen with long files of teams, all headed for Knowlesville, whither all the roads were leading.

To-day Knowlesville was reached at a quarter after I. A hearty welcome was given and farmers' wagons at the little depot were decorated fancifully with flags and home-made banners displaying lithographs of the candidate. One wagon, drawn by four white horves, was waiting for the party, and into this they were hurried, the band leading the way and fifty farm wagons trailing behind in the march to the village, two miles distant. Thus were the Bryans escorted to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Woodford, and entertained at lunch by them and Mrs. T. Morey Hodgeman, a Nebraska friend of theirs, who is spending the summer here. After lunch, they were taken to Knowlesville, where Mr. Bryan spoke in the open air to several thousand country people assembled for the farmers' picnic.

"I have immense audiences in the cities where a great many people live in a small territory," he said, "but this is the largest om. The train itself was overcrowded with

thousand country people assembled for the farmers' picnic.

"I have immense audiences in the cities where a great many people live in a small territory," he said, "but this is the largest audience that I have ever seen assembled in the midst of an agricultural country. (Applause.) I am glad to notice here the mothers and wives, as well as the sons and husbands, because, my friends, our cause is the cause in which the whole family is interested. (Applause.) If we are entitled to succeed in this campaign, it is because the principles which we represent and the policles for which we stand will be for the benefit of the husbands and wives, the parents and children and all the people of our beloved land. I am glad that at this meeting we are having as the presiding officer a man who, until this year, has voted the Republican ticket. I am glad because some of the newspapers parade before the public the names of prominent Democrats who are going to desert the ticket, and I am glad that for every Democrat deserter we are to have accessions from the Republican party more than enough to make up the difference. (Applause.) Politics is a practical question. It is so simply because it can be comprehended by our people. I want to talk practical politics to you for a little while this afternoon."

Mr. Bryan then read his stock extract from Secretary Carlise's speech of 1873, and commented on it at length.

"My friends," he continued, "the issue to-day is an issue between the idle holders of idle money and the struggling masses who produce the wealth and pay the taxes of the country. (Applause.) And when this question is understood, when men find out about the money question, you will find that if there is a man in your community whose interests or whose sympathles are with the idle holders of idle money, he will be in favor of a gold standard, and, not daring to say so, he will talk about 'honest money' and a 'sound doilar.' (Applause.) But if his sympathies are with those who produce the nation's wealth, he will be for the g

will be for the gold and silver coinage of the constitution, no matter how many times you call him an anarchist. They tell us that these prominent financiers are going to leave the Democratic party because it declares for the restoration of silver. We shall not go into court to secure an order to prevent their going. (Loud laughter and applause.) The Democratic party has been weighted down by these millstones long enough. It is glad to be rid of those who want to use the party organization for private gain and their country for public plunder. (Applause.)

"Isn't it strange if the gold standard is

a good thing that no party has ever seen fit to say so in a platform? And that is true. It is true that no national party has ever indorsed a gold standard and yet there are people who favor it. Why don't they have the courage to write a platform and risk an issue before the people? But no, they do not do that. They go to St. Louis and adopt a platform which says that the Republican party pledges itself to secure bimetallism, which, of course, is a denunciation of the gold standard. If the gold standard is good why should we try to get rid of it? (Applause.) If the gold standard is good why did not the Republican party pledge itself to help keep a gold standard? But no, it pledged itself to get rid of the gold standard just as soon as other nations will help.

Speaking of the tariff, Mr. Bryan said: "My friends, it is not more taxes the people want, but more money to pay taxes with. (Great applause.) If there is any farmer who has not taxes enough, I beg him to go to his county treasurer and getenough more to satisfy his conscience, and not try to tax all the rest of the public. But I care not how men may differ upon the subject of taxation. The subject of taxation is ever present with us. We can change our tariff system any time, but we have got to decide whether the American people will run our finances or turn our government over to syndicates to take care of us.

or turn our government over to syndicates to take care of us.

or turn our government over to syndicates to take care of us.

"Upon the action of the United States may depend the action of other nations. If the influences which are at work here succeed they will be turned against other nations that now use silver and if they succeed in other nations and every nation that goes to the gold standard increases the demand for gold and every increase in the demand for gold raises the purchasing power of an ounce of gold and lower the purchasing power of wheat and corn and other products of the farm. You enshrine gold as the one thing to be desired and all mankind pays tribute to the golden calf and has the privilege of working a little harder in order to enjoy the worship.

BRYAN LOSING IN NEBRASKA.

An Eastern Correspondent Finds Free Silver Sentiment on the Wane in the West.

Topeka, Kas., Aug. 28.—(Special.) Hen-ry Hall, the Washington correspondent of the Pittsburg Times, reached here this evening. Mr. Hall is making a trip



HARRY HALL.

through the Northwest and West to look over the present political situation, and has just spent ten days in Nebraska. In speaking of the results of his investigation there, he said:

"The situation in Nebraska is rapidly improving. The best informed Republicans there agreed in the statement that the party had sustained all its losses, and that whatever changes take place from now until the election must be for the better from a sound money standpoint. So far as my observation extended, their opinion appeared to be well founded. The present drift seems to be toward McKinley. There is a strong sound money element among the Democracy, and it is against Bryan. There is less talk of supporting a third ticket than I found in Minnesota and Wisconsin. The leaders of it have been fighting Mr. Bryan for the past three years, and are strongly opposed to him. It seems probable that McKinley will get a majority of the Nebraska sound money vote.

"In many of the sections visited there is a considerable German farming element, and all the reports were to the effect that it was largely for sound money. Many of the free silver Democrats admitted that, and said they feared the influence of the German sound money press upon this element of the party.

"The heat of the free silver excitement has evidently cooled down to a very great extent. All the Republican leaders admitted that immediately after Bryan's nomination there was a free silver boom which gave them a good deal of uneasiness. But it spent itself largely in about three weeks, and since then the trend of sentiment has been toward sound money. A great many Republicans are already back in line. It is true that the Populists and free silver people generally denied this, but it was practically the uniform testimony of Republicans and sound money Democrats that such was the case, and I must say that the investigation I was able to make led me to believe that they told the real situation.

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such was the case, and I must say that the investigation I was able to make led me to believe that they told the real situation.

"The personal feeling for Bryan does not seem to be strong in Nebraska. At least, no special signs of it manifested themselves. There were, on the other hand, very marked evidences that his utterances in his New York speech of acceptance have chilled many of the more radical Populists and free silver men. It was so tame, as compared with his Chicago speech, that they were astonished. Some of them regard it as a sort of apology, made to quiet the alarm of Eastern business interests, and they are so bitterly opposed to those interests that anything which has even the appearance of yielding to them makes the radical free silver people very indignant.

"The Republican prospects in Nebraska seem very encouraging. There are no factional differences this year. The party is enthusiastic, and is going to work very systematically. Although the speaking campaign is not really opened, nearly 400 meetings have been held already. R. G. Horr spoke at several points, and did good work. Of course, it will take a fight to carry Nebraska, for the Republicans have been in a minority there for several years, but they are making it, and have excellent chances of winning.

"So far as Wisconsin is concerned, there does not seem to be any doubt of McKinley's carrying the state. It will take a harder fight to win in Minnesota, but the best posted Republicans of the state assured me there was no doubt of their winning, and not one Democrat. Populist or free silver Republican would confidently predict a Bryan victory. They all said they would carry the state if the election were to be held now, but added that the Republicans were great fighters in the last weeks of a campaign."

Mr. Hall is the first Eastern correspondent to invade Kansas looking for political straws. He has chased politics in every state in the Union, and every territory except Oklahoma, and in order to round up the list, may take a swing into

SHERMAN AND HARRISON.

Kansas to Be Favored by a Speech by Each of These During the Campaign.

Jr., Kansas member of the Republican na-tional executive committee, has succeeded in securing Senator Sherman and ex-President Harrison for one or more speeches each in Kansas. Senator Sherman will speak at Concordia and General Harrison at Clay Center on dates yet to be fixed. Whether either will speak at any other Kansas point has not been determined.

MAY BE NOTIFIED BY LETTER.

Possibly the Populist Committee May Not Journey to Lincoln to

See Bryan. Washington, Aug. 28.-As a result of the determination among the Populist leaders to notify Bryan and Watson of their nomnation by the Populists, the formal letter of notification is now being prepared. The of notifications will probably occur at Lincoln and at Atlanta but the details are subject to the wishes of the members of the com-

Continued on Second Page.

ARRIVED IN NEW YORK FROM LON-DON YESTERDAY.

RECEIVED WITH FULL HONORS.

MET OFF QUARANTINE BY PRESI-DENT'S REPRESENTATIVE.

Ambassador Wore His Yellov Jacket, but Had Left His Famous Coffin Behind-Met by Distinguished Americans -At the Waldorf.

New York, Aug. 28 .- At 8 o'clock this norning colors were hoisted on the fleet of American warships at anchor off Tomptions were made for welcoming Lt Hung Chang, the greatest statesman of China. The vessels were the Indiana, the New York, the Massachusetts, the Maine, the Texas, the Columbia, the Newark, the Raleigh, the Montgomery, the Amphitrite, the Terror and the Dolphin, the last named carrying Major General Thomas H. Ruger and staff. At the American line pier were four troops of the Sixth United States cavalry and a detachment of the naval re-

Hovering about the bay was a fleet o sail and steam yachts, excursion boats and tugs, loaded with passengers, who were probably more interested in seeing the ships of the so-called "white squadron" fire their twenty-one gun salute than in witnessing the arrival in American waters

of the Chinese envoy.

"Chinatown" was ready early to cele-brate. Red, yellow and green bunting disfigured the houses, dingy, gray brown tene-ments, into objects of brilliancy, while the Chinese of the quarter, dressed in their silks or bright hued cotton, stood in the doors, or on the fire escapes, watching placidly the scenes in the streets.

The famous coffin of the Chinese statesman was not brought to America with him, having been sent back home from London. With the diplomatist are Li King Fong, or Lord Li, adopted son of Li Hung Chang, who has been secretary of the Chinese le-gation at London and minister to Japan; Lo Feng Lun, the principal interpreter, who was educated in England and was chief of the naval school at Tien Tsin; Yu Shih-Mei, Lien-Chun-King, Lin Hon-Shu and Li King Shu, the second son of Li Hung Chang, all secretaries; Chang Liu, Hunk-Ki, Sieh Pang Ho, Pah Pin, Huang Ching, Lo Chung Sung and Hung Chai Siang, at-taches; Dr. Irwin, an English physician; Major Von Hanneken, of Chino-Japanese war fame, and a force of valets, cooks,

war fame, and a force of valets, cooks, etc.

The St. Louis arrived off Quarantine at 12:30 o'clock and was immediately boarded by the government officers from the cruiser Dolphin, who extended to the Chinese statesman, in behalf of President Cleveland, a welcome to the United States.

General Ruger was first introduced. The statesman shook hands cordially with the general, who said: "Ambassador, I am here on behalf of the United States government and President Cleveland to bid you welcome to this country."

The translator told the ambassador, who, however, showed interest enough in the statement to state that he understood it. Then, in Chinese, he said: "I am glad to be here, and I thank you for this kindness. I am glad to know you."

Then the other members of the party were introduced and received cordial handshakes.

After he had been introduced to the whole party, Li Hung Chang said to General Ruger: "Where will the president president?"

General Ruger replied: "I will communi-

eral Ruger: "Where will the president preside?" Twill communicate all the arrangements to you when I see you this afternoon."

The ambassador had heard that General James H Wilson had been a friend and fellow fighter with General Grant, that he had a record for bravery, and he could hardly restrain his impatience, so anxious was he to talk with him. He finally sat down and asked through his interpreter for General Wilson, whom he made sit down beside him while he plied him with questions.

On the way to the American line pier, Castle William fired a salute, and in the meantime the ambassador talked with various members of the reception party. He is very quiet in his demeanor, speaks in a low voice and from descriptions of him by the passengers is a cordial and endearing man. He wears his glasses well down on his nose as if to hide the scar of the Japanese assailant. He was not without humor, as was evinced by the expression up in his face when he saw the borde of reporters. He said: "We have no reporters in China, but I see they have some there."

ers in China, out a second of the care.

The distinguished traveler chatted for awhile with General McCook, who had met him in Moscow at the coronation of the caar. His conversation turned to the matters that he seemed to be more interested in than any other, and while he smoked a cigarette in a meerschaum holder with amber mouthpiece, he asked one of those pertirent questions for which he has become famous: "Where did you all become generals?"

ber mouthpiece, he asked one of those pertirent questions for which he has become
famous: "Where did you all become generals?"

This rather phased McCook, who has
not risen to anything above colonel, but
who is generally called general. He alse
asked several questions about the military
forces.

Li Hung Chang was attired in the historical yellow jacket, purple silk trousers,
black and white felt shoes and a black
and red hat with the three-eyed peacock
plume depending from the back. Holding
the jacket in front was a large diamond
surrounded with pearls. He wore glasses
and leaned a trife on the attendants.

The gangplank had hardly been put in
position when Colonel Fred Grant steppel
up and the ambassador's face beamed with
smiles as he grasped his hand and shook it
warmly. He conversed with him a few
minutes, and then entered the carriage for
conveyance to the Waldorf hotel.

The Chinese party was received at the
pler by the guard of honor of the marine
infantry and an immense crowd of people,
which was with difficulty kept back from
the American line steamer at 150 o'clock,
as the Chinese ambassador landed on the
wharf and entered the carriage in attendance.

as the Chinese ambassador landed on the wharf and entered the carriage in attendance.

The first carriage contained the ambassador and General Ruger, and in the next were Ton-Tai-Li. Major Von Hanneken and a member of the staff of General Ruger. After them came carriages containing the Chinese minister and the Chinese consul and their suites, accompanied by staff officers. The procession was headed by a detachment of the Sixth cavalry with another detachment of the Same resiment in its rear. The whole was preceded by a detachment of mounted police and moved away amid loud cheering. The route was guaried by police and densely packed with spectators. A quantity of burting was displayed on all sides with the Chinese standard consplicuous.

Li Hung Chang dined this evening on food prepared by his own cook, and retired at his usual early hour, 9:30 o'clock. President Cleveland will receive Li Hung Chang tomorrow at the residence of Hon. William C. Whitney, and in the evening the viceroy will attend a banquet at the Waldorf given in his honor by ex-ministers to China. A special guard of policemen has been thrown around the Waldorf, and as long as Li Hung Chang is in the building this guard will be maintained.

Chinatown as gally decorated to-night, and an enormous crowd, many ladies with escorts, took this occasion to explore that section for the first time.

BRIEF BITS OF NEWS.

James D. Taylor, of Kansas, has been ap pointed a transcriber and copyist in the interior department at Washington. John W. Leedy, Democratic and Popu-list candidate for governor of Kansas spoke to a crowd of 1,000 at Great Bend yesterday afternoon.

Isaac N. Stevens, of Colorado, who is at the head of the American Silver party campaign, says he thinks Colorado will give Bryan 150,000 majority.

A runaway race horse, attached to a sui-ky, ran through a crowd of 2,000 people at the Rushville, Ind., track, injuring eight nersons, two very seriously.